THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ablication wish to have rejected articles returned. View must in all cases send stamps for that perpose.

The Meaning of the Pageant.

The project of an international review sprang from the public sense that the due emoration of the immortal voyage of 1402 required a distinctly maritime display. The observance of that event by a fair held a thousand miles away from the smell of salt water offered certain advantages for the population of the deep interior, but Congress fully recognized that the discovery of America was an achievement in whose celebration ships and sailors must have a leading part. Accordingly, the act which provided for a World's Fair provided also for a naval rendezvous at Hampton Roads and a naval review at New York, open to all nations. As the Chicago Fair had to be postponed until 1893, the nautical pageant was postponed also.

The invitations to foreign countries expressed "the sincere and earnest wish of the President that this proposed celebration shall be commensurate with the importance of the historical event which it commorates, and shall illustrate the extraordinary advance in the progress of naval architecture at the present time;" and with this view, as well as on account of the appropriateness of the display, he promised, also, "reproductions of the caravels which composed the fleet of COLUMBUS." For the largest of these caravels, the Santa Maria, we are indebted to the courtesy of Spain.

The total result is before us to-day, in the finest, most varied, and most picturesque fleet ever assembled in these waters or in any other waters. The promise that America's contribution should consist of "the most modern types which shall have been completed" has been fulfilled, while from foreign navies have come some of the most renowned of the world's cruisers, the theme of praise and comment during the last five or six years.

It would have been easy to add numbers and, therewith, quaintness to the display, by bringing forward some of our old-time frigates and corvettes, with their tall masts and long yards, capable of being showily manned and decorated. They would have helped to break the interval between the vessels of 1492 and those of 1892. But it was deemed wiser to hold to the original plan of exhibiting advanced types of naval architocture.

Apart from the celebration of a great historical event, another purpose is served by to-day's pageant. The American people have now for the first time presented to their view a worthy collection of the new vessels that have been under construction in our shipyards during the last ten years. As they see this line of modern steel cruisers stretched along the Hudson, and observe how well they compare with those of our friendly and most welcome guests, they will have a visible proof that the labor and the cost of reconstructing the navy have not been in vain. They will also feel a renewed interest in pushing on this great work, until our country reaches its proper place among the naval powers.

New York and Its Mayor.

The city of New York is fortunate in having at this time of public festivities an official head so distinguished in presence. so fitting in dignity, and so thoroughly esentative as Mayor Grinov. He is a an whose unusual ability and great strength of character are at once impressed on every one who meets him in the discharge of his official duties. In the ceremonies of this week, in which Mayor GIL Moy takes the leading part, he is exhibiting the quality of distinction which belongs to so commanding a place, and which will deserve for him the respect of all the multitude of visitors flocking to New York.

If the beautiful weather of yesterdey conues, the city will appear to-day and to-morrow in a light that will reveal to every observer the falsoness of the charges against its Government brought by a small and manignant part of its own tizens. New York has advanced steadily in every department of its municipal adinistration from the time of the old Knickerbockers until now; but never before has this advancement been so rapid and so manifest as during the time that Mr. GILsor has been in municipal office, first as mmissioner of Public Works and since as Mayor.

This is not a perfect city by any means. certain respects it is still behind some of though in others it is ahead of them; but every year it is growing in the arts of the nost advanced civilization, and becoming nore and more a centre of trade, fluance, refinement, and learning, of which all Amerleans have good reason to be proud. Chincidently in outward and material form and n moral order, it is maintaining its place at the head of American cities.

The Mayor of New York holds an office which demands and taxes the highest order of executive abilities. In the whole Union there are only ten States whose population, singly, exceeds that of this city. If the Greater New York be included in it, as of right it ald be, for in a large degree the inhabitants of all its parts are dependent for their prosperity on the government of the central municipality, only four of the States equal or exceed it in population. Measured by its mmerce, its trade and financial imporcance, and its social influence, it outranks them all. For the whole republicit is the heart and the brains and the nerves. It

represents America to the world. dice the nighest American civilization as expressed in the government of one of the greatest urban communities in the world. most complex and difficult task with hich modern society has to deal. He also twoifles in himself the educating and develthe fit head of the most populous, the most ng force of our free institutions. He is politan, the richest, the most powerful, the most orderly, the most attractive, and the best governed city in America.

These are facts, and the observation and rience of every visitor will find abundant verification of them.

The New York Demogracy.

For many years the Republicans of New York have considered themselves to be the special guardians and protectors of the wast farming interests of the Empire State; and their majorities have been almost exclusively recruited from the agricultural sections. Since, however, the Democrats have got control of the Legislature, and have carried through an apportionment which makes their control of future Legislatures probable, there has been a arked decline of Republican supremacy in those rural sections and a corresponding Democratic gain. In the farming portions | the Society of Jesus, to further the increase

of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, and New Jersey, there has been no such change; and it seems reasonable to attribute the evidence of it here to causes local and not national in their effect. The course of the late Legislature, in compliance with the recommendation of Governor FLOWER, will, we believe, further advance the popularity of Democratic candidates and Democratic methods of administration with those rural voters upon whose support the Republicans of New York have hitherto been relying with confidence. To express what our Democratic Administration has done in respect to the great farming interests of the State, it is needful only to refer to the following particulars:

I. The establishment of a Forestry Commission, under new and progressive laws. and the inauguration of a definite and judicious policy in respect of the State's woodland preserve, its headwaters, and the irrigation of farming lands.

II. The improvement of the public highways and the extension of the country road system, under skilled engineering management. The burden of the expense of this needful reform in road building will fall upon the towns, as properly it should; and it will be no longer a desultory labor, performed in a slipshod manner, by private individuals or small communities.

III. The establishment of the Department of Agriculture, in place of the old Dairy Commission, and the amplification of its

IV. Adequate provision for the State canals, the proper maintenance of which has contributed so much to the development of New York's material resources, and to its lake, river, and railroad trade.

These are only a few of the features of Democratic policy regarding the farming interests of New York, but they are salient and important. They show what the party of the majority is willing to do, when it has the opportunity through control of the Legislature and the executive offices; and they disprove the confident claims, repeatedly made by many Ropublicaus, that theirs is the party which has given the agricultural counties the fairest share of just and needful legislation.

There was no State election in New York last year, but there will be one this year. and its effects will be felt until January. 1896, when the terms of the State officers and of the members of the Senate then to be chosen will expire. The course of the Democratic State administration will, of necessity, be the chief issue of the campaign, and in this respect the Democratic party can with confidence quote the concluding utterance of the Saratoga Convention which nominated FLOWER and SHEE-HAN: "We respectfully submit that this faithful discharge of responsibility justifies a continuance of the trust reposed in the Democratic party."

The Kalser at the Vatican.

What topics were discussed in the long private interview between Pope Leo XIII. and the Emperor WILLIAM II. is known only to themselves, but we can form some idea of their conversation if we recall their respective situations and interests. neeting of the young sovereign and the aged Pontiff is peculiarly interesting, not only because the former is a Protestant. but because he represents the monarchical principle, which lately, for the first time in the history of the Papacy, has been repudiated by the head of the Catholic Church.

fact that a self-crowned Protestant should bear the name of German Emperor would seem sufficiently startling, even if the assumption of the title had not been contemporaneous and connected with the loss of the Pope's temporal power. For a thousand years, from the reconstruction of the Roman Empire in the West by CHARLE-MAGNE to the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire by the flat of Napoleon Bona-PARTE, the relation of the Emperor to the Pope was, in theory, extremely close, and the former title could not legally be worn by any except one who had been crowned by the successor of St. PETER. The German princes might designate a candidate, but unless the crowning actually too place, the nominee would properly be known, not as Emperor, but as King of the Romans. Mindful of this custom, Bona-PARTE, when, discontented with the place of First Consul, he determined to make himself Emperor of the French, had himself crowned by the Pope. Although privately a skeptic and a scoffer, he testified on that occasion more respect for the Papacy than was shown by WILLIAM I., the Protestant King of Prussin, who crowned himself German Emperor in the palace at Versailles. The act indicated a belief that the Pope's sanction was no longer necessary to impress the popular imagination, and that, ostensibly at least, the great and ancient capitals of Europe. the age-long connection of the German empire with the Papacy was definitely broken. We say ostensibly, because as long as the Catholics in Prussia number at least ten millions, it is injudicious for a Prussian sovereign to evince an unfriendly disposition toward the Pope. By adding to he Prussian Catholics the large number of their co-religionists in South Germany, a still holds, and has long held, the balance of power in the Reichstag. At the bidding of the captive of the Vatican, that party German Emperor.

But while LEO XIII. is so powerful in Germany that WILLIAM II. must needs invoke his interposition on behalf of the proposal to increase the German army, he is powerless in Italy, and virtually a prisoner n Rome. The Ghibellines have triumphed at last throughout the Italian peninsula, and their final victory may be traced directly to the success of German arms in France. It was the forced withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome in Hence Mayor Gilroy typifies in his 1870 that emboldened Victor EMANUEL to break his treaty with Napoleon III, and to occupy the Papal capital. It is not to be expected that LEO XIII. can feel an outgush of sympathy for the head of the Hon-ENZOLLERNS when he remembers at what a grievous cost to the Papacy the prizes of Prussian soldiership and Prussian diplomacy were won. It is natural that the predilections of the Pontiff should point to France, which, under whatever form of government, whether monarchical or republican, has, on the whole, been willing to serve the interests of the Papacy in Italy. As a matter of fact, the Pope, in his capac ity of temporal Prince, has suffered far less at the hands of freethinkers like GAMBETTA or Jules Ferry than at the hands of professed Catholic sovereigns like Victor EMANUEL and his successor. It was an army in the pay of the Catholic King of Spain that carried Rome by assault, and committed far more devastations than had been wrought by ALARIC and all the other

barbarian assailants of the city. There is no doubt that LEO XIII. would ike to see the German Emperor abolish the remnant of the FALK laws and readmit the Jesuits to Germany. But is it worth while, for the sake of extending the influence of

of an army destined to be used against the French republic, to which the Pope has given public and emphatic marks of favor? If, at his instigation, the Catholics in the Reichstag should help to augment the aggressive powers of Germany, might not the sincerity of the Pontiff's good will be doubted by French republicans? These, we may be sure, are questions which were considered and answered by LEO XIII. before he gave audience to the German Emperor. How he answered them we shall be able to infer from the course taken by the German Catholics when the report on the Army bill is laid before the Reichstag.

French.

A knowledge of the French language is especially useful at this time to those New Yorkers who may desire to hold converse with the officers of the foreign cruisers now here. Beside the Englishmen, hardly any of these officers understand a word of English, but nearly all of them speak French. You will find the French language aboard the Russian and German ships, the Italian and Brazilian, the Dutch, Spanish, Argentine, and of course the French; you will even find it on the English and the American ships; you will find it on the quarter deck of the Columbian caravels. The Russian officers speak French like born Frenchmen; the German officers speak it very well indeed, and so do the Dutch, strange to say; the Spanish and Argentine officers speak it better than many provincial Frenchmen; the Brazilian officers give their French a spice of the Portuguese kind; most of the British and American officers speak it in a way that would convince the Vicomte D'ABZAC, Monsieur Poujol, or Lieut.-Col. Alfred Fort that they are not descendants of the Gauls who taught JULIUS CESAR all the French ho ever knew. We must remark here, however, that both Vice-Admiral Sir John Hopkins and Rear Admiral GHERARDI speak that delightful French which is heard, in its perfection, upon the boulevards of Paris. Those of our New Yorkers who speak their

French as Dr. CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW speaks his, will be instructed by observing the various ways in which French is spoken by the distinguished naval officers whom they may have the honor of meeting this week. We are pleased to learn that our venerable yet handsome-aye, venerable while yet under sixty-fellow citizen and fellow editor, Mr. WHITELAW REID, has been chosen as escort to Rear Admiral DE LIBRAN at the great ball of to-night in Madison Square Garden. As observed four years ago, when Mr. REID was appointed Minister to France, and again fourteen months ago, when his French was challenged, he speaks French in a fashion that commands our admiration. We trust that Rear Admiral DE LIBRAN will have the pleasure of dancing at this ball with New York ladies who can speak French nearly as well as he himself speaks it. In his younger days the Rear Admiral was one of the most graceful dancers in the French navy, and we must suppose that he has taken every opportunity to practise the art of dancing aboard

ship during the years of his naval service. As to dancing, we are unable at this time, and we shall not be able till after the ball. to make comparison between the Dutch, Spanish, English, Italian, German, Argentine, Brazillan, and American officers. We are disposed this morning to bet on the Dutch; and only a fool would be willing to To one steeped in Papal traditions the take the bet before he has danced at a ball n Holland.

We now return to the French language. It is the most useful of living languages for the man whose lot it is to hold communication with the peoples of many separate lands. It is the most useful for the man who travels from country to country, in Europe or elsewhere. It is the language of diplomacy the world over, even in China. Interesting, indeed, is the fact that while but few of the naval officers of the powers now represented here know anything about English, nearly all of them can speak French. Our English speech possesses a number of merits; it is muscular, bony, hairy, splay-footed, coarserained, big-mouthed. heavy, and has some words with brains in them; but, after all, it is not as useful to the traveller as is the French, which is courtly, herole, romantic, and melodious, and which was the language of FROISSART, MONTAIGNE, CONDORCET, LE SAGE, BALZAC, CUVIER, LA PLACE, SAINTE-BEUVE, CHATEAUBRIAND, both the SAINT-HILAIRES, and a host of other illustrious men. We perceive merits in all the languages of mankind with which we are acquainted; but, as we have already said, the most useful one of them for the traveller. the diplomatist, and the naval officer is the French, to which we proffer the assurances of our respectful salutations.

Beauty Bowered in St. Paul.

There was a Charity Kirmess in St. Paul last Friday night. A poet of the St. Paul Globe, perhaps the Hon. L. Baker himself. at any rate, one under the immediate inspiration and guidance of that all-around diplomatist, hymned the show in harmonious numbers. "In Beauty Bowered," he cries political party has been organized which from a headline which stands out as clear as the peak of Parnassus, "was the Euchanting Scene. Loveliness of Nature. Triumphs of Art and Completeness of Detail, would not hesitate to defy the will of the all combine to Dazzle the Eye and fill the Cup of Joy to the Brim. The Kirmess surges swimmingly on toward a Pleasurable Climax!" Canto I. is tranquil and cheerful. It was a lovely night overhead, a very fine night for a Kirmess, though "the inconvenience of wearing rubbers and overshoes was compelled because of the slush and wet snow which covered the sidewalks." But when goloshes were doffed and you got inside the Opera House, how

delightful the contrast. This is Canto II.: "Jewels flashed in the blazing lights, and the gitter of tiaras of diamonds, jewelled brouches, and other orne-ments dazzied theeye. But the jewels did not shine with the brightness of the eyes of the members of the gentler sex, flashing with the light of enjoyment. Queenly heads were well set off by elegant coffures, and here and there silken tresses were decorated with anciful daggers and plus tipped with gome. Elegant ostumes of shimmering material added their lustre with prismatic shading, and the soft glow of white ike a coutt scene from one of the creations of the old nasters. Brautiful swan-like nucks curved from out creat one of large and tulis like lilies blooming in a sno drift, and gems sparkled on them like drops of de-shimmering in the smallight of a summer morning Kerer was the beauty of the ladies of &: Paul mor apparent. Many buchelor bearts beat more quickly in esponse to the charm of their presence."

In Canto III. we see the port fairly reeling with joy. His poetry has gone to his head. 'It was a scene," he cries, "to make the pulse beat more quickly, to give the head an unsteady feeling like the intoxication of old wine, as the scent of the flowers filled the nostrils and seemed to permeate the very inner cells of the brain. The beauty, the flashing lights, the music, and the moving figures on the stage, all combined to be wilder the intellect and confuse the senses."

Canto IV, gives us a bit of nature. The sweet strains of the cachuca fill the theatre, and the audience keep time with their feet. Then a young woman dances

novement which caused the members of the audience to forget the music and observe her with the deepest interest." O, rare old poet! Another young woman dances, and we see "her eyes sparkling like diamonds, and her face covered with a rosy flush which made her look the incar nation of loveliness. Down her back fell her golden hair in shimmering tresses like a shower of silken sheen. Her dancing attracted the attention of every person in the audience."

Evidently St. Paul is getting ripe for the ballet. No wonder that the poet celebrates the whole performance as " Beauteous and Vimful, Acme of Grace, and Climax of Accomplishment." Canto V. is a Catalogue of Heroines, and should be read in its entirety, but we quote a purple patch or two

"The Greek dancers were the customary Greek Greek of soft, flowing white material, graceful, pure, and charming, with white fillets binding the hair. Thus estumed, it needed but little stretch of the imagina tion as two of the dancers in the last act stepped to the side of the stage, and fall into their places, each earing an antique lamp, on which a pale bine high flame burnt, to see in the graceful figures bathed the soft radiance of the colored light a party of vestal maidens intent on the worship of their own especial

Yet the Grecian maidens were not in it. so to speak, with a "Spanish sefiorita in her full skirt of black jetted or jewelled lace over black silk, that somehow gave an impression of a golden undertone; a full white shirt of softest suk, a jaunty little bolero jacket and fall of black lace that served as an artistic buckground for her bright, sparkling face. A red rose crowned this 'queen of the rosebud garden of girls,' who swung in the alluring Spanish dance on a pair of tiny silver slippers that covered the foot of her black stockings."

Canto VI. gives a general description of the woven paces and the twinkling feet. One could retain only a phantasmagoria of brightness and beauty as the nations swung along on the billows of music with smiling faces and happy hearts." And looking at the billows were the beauty and the chivalry of St. Paul, WANNS and JAGGERS, OFFICERS and BLABONS. "Rus MUNGER was heard to say that last night's entertainment surpassed anything before held in St. Paul." Certainly no other entertainment in St. Paul has been sung so nobly. We predict that the Hon. L. BAKER will break upon Costa Rica and Nicaragua in a billow of shimmering music.

Shall the Pledge Be Kept?

During the long exclusion of the Democracy from the Federal administration, the frauds, abuses, corruptions, and rascalities which fastened themselves upon Republican rule provoked popular dissatisfaction: and the demand for their correction and abatement became general. The Democracy assumed the task of turning the rascals out, showing the people the books which contained the public accounts, reducing prodigal and burdensome expenditures, lopping off unnecessary offices. crushing out the rings, and breaking up the conspiracies against the Treasury, in order that . frugal, representative, and constitutional government might be secured and maintained.

The condition of affairs at the capital was evidently unsatisfactory; and this is what the Democratic National Convention, which nominated Mr. CLEVELAND in Chicago in 1884, declared in its platform:

"The Republican party, so far as principle is consation for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and tobberr which have been brought to "It has squandered hundreds of millions to create

navy which does not exist.

"It has given away the people's heritage.
"Its caught criminals are permitted to escape
through contrived delays, or actual connivance of the

prosecutors.
"Honeycombed with corruption, outbreaking ex-posures no longer shock its moral sense."

And finally. "The Democracy pledges itself to purify the admin stration from corruption, to restore economy, to rerive respect for law, and to reduce taxation to the

Such was the specific pledge made by the national Democracy, assented to by its candidates, leaders, and spokesmen, and approved by the people. When, however, the period of fulfilment was reached a few pusillanimous individuals enforced a contrary course. The rascals, to a great extent, were not turned out. They held over. The books were not opened to inspection. They were kept closed. No one was prosecuted; no one was proceeded against. Things went on pretty much as before, and though some other pledges of the party were, in the main, sedulously kept, there was no such change of individuals and of policy as had been declared urgent and had been promised.

This proved to be an important element in the Democratic overthrow of 1888.

Last year the Democratic National Convention made a definite and unconditional promise to repeal the McKINLEY tariff bill. to do away with all protective legislation, and to limit tariff taxation to revenue purposes. It denounced the Republican system of protection as robbery and fraud, and as unconstitutional. It asked to be intrusted with the power to do away with it forever, root and branch.

Undoubtedly thousands of citizens, especially in the large cities and manufacturing towns, voted for the Democratic candidates because of the representation that their success would bring about free trade, insuring cheaper living expenses, without a corresponding reduction in wages or in the demand for labor. Others, doubting the wisdom of such a policy, accepted it, because it had been declared fundamentally Democratic by the highest party in authority, and concurred in and applauded by Democratic leaders everywhere.

There is no controversy as to these facts, but again a few pusilianimous individuals are seeking to make the party evade its promises and repudiate its pledges. Are their views likely to prevail? We think not. The Democratic majority was too large: the Democratic preponderance in Congress is too great; the recollection of the disaster following a previous broken pledge is too recent. Moreover, both branches of Congress are Democratic. Such was not the case in 1835. The responsibility of the party is therefore complete, and cannot be shifted. The pledge was deliberately offered, and must be faithfully performed.

The scenes of old Rome, the spectacles of the Collegum of the Cassas, are revived in the Circus Maximus which has been built in San Francisco for the pleasure of the social rulers and the amusement of the populace. Here is an item concerning one of the fostivals just held in the chief city of the Golden State:

"The brilliant spectacle is Cassa's entrance into the arena, in a car of white and gold, drawn by four whi houses isd by slaves preceded by heralds in miclans, soldiers, and satiors. The procession includes all the pageantry of the triumphal entry of Casas into Some efter his return from tiaul. Tols is followed by the Emperor's address, dances, combats of gladiators, and

Why should San Francisco be ahead of New York? We have just had here the "greatest show on earth." in which sundry historical scenes were represented at times; but we have with a sinuous grace and perfection of not here any institution like the Circus Max-

imus, which has been established in San Francisco by citizens of wealth for the public benefit. The subject may be deserving of conpeople would get posted in Roman history by

induced to peruse historical books. New York

must keep at the head of the procession.

We have observed with a curious and a constantly growing Interest the career in ournalism of THOMAS II. HUBBARD and THOMAS E. STILLMAN, the latter the promis ing nephew of our old friend WILLIAM J. STILLMAN of sturdy and archeological memory. STILLMAN and HUBBARD started out well; expensively it is true, but with a courage, which, though the angels may not share it, men can at least admire. Of late, however, they have fallen away from the true path; they lend themselves to uuworthy practices, and their hands are busted with weapons that are tainted and soiled. For this reason STILLMAN and Hun-BARD have become a profoundly interesting psychological development, whereof the evolution must be observed with Intense and intelligent scrutiny by all impartial phi-

Some of our streets were somewhat decorated vesterday; but not a street in the city was decorated as it ought to be upon an occasion of this kind. We must hope that our ritizens along the line of parade and also along the Hudson water front, who have not yet done their duty in this respect, will hustle around this morning and this forenoon. This is a boliday and a gala day. We would like to see Broadway and the avenue look as the Corso at Home has looked for a week past.

If New York is to be the show city of America, it must make a show worthy of its pride, power, soul and artistic genius.

A new article of baseball will be exposed on the championship counter this afternoon. Worn and damaged goods which we have been keening for several years past, with little sale. no profits, and much discouragement of business, are all cleared out, and a new stock is offered to the public, with confidence in its popularity on trial. As usual, we think that we have the best assortment here in New York. except that this year we think so with more than the usual conviction of being right. In other words, we think that we shall win the championship.

We mean no disrespect to the Duke of VERAGUA, but if only COLUMBUS, the old original, were here to see us lay out Boston!

An "Ode" which Mr. GLADSTONE composed when he was a younger man than he now is has been printed in London. It is full of truisms, a fair specimen of which is the remark at the opening of the 11th section:

"We are amid the tumuit and the stress Of a tierce eddying fight; And, to our mortal sight.

Our fate is trembling in the balances."

This statement is truthful, obviously true It is a standing truth, and when properly regarded it is not discouraging to a man of the derring-do kind. The last line of the stanza ought to prompt and impel all men to do thei best amid the tumuit, as we must trust Mr. GLADSTONE himself is doing. As mere poetry "Ode" is open to criticism upon four sides. Its thought is feeble, its wording poor, its figures incongruous, and its rhyme bad.

"Laughter," "loud laughter, "great laughter." or even "roars of laughter" are words that we see, and always have seen, in the English newspaper reports of speeche made to English audiences by English speakers. It is curlous for an American to observ the way in which an English speaker provokes his hearers to laughter, and it is very eurious to notice the kind of things that Englishmen laugh at, such things as no Ameri can of sound wits would ever think of laughing at. The very last speech of a high English man that we have read is one which was de livered by Lord Roseness on the 12th of this month in London, at a hanguet in honor of Sir ROBERT DUFF, who was about to leave for Australis. His lordship's speech is reported in the Westminster Gazette of April 13, and here are a few of the opening sentences with which he touched the risibles of the high Englishmen

who heard them: Sir ROBERT DOFF, in leaving England, left behind him a climate wholly undeserving of its reputation. [Laughter.] He left behind him his public duties—that common round which, in the words of the hymn, gave them all they could either need or ask laughter -the est laughter, was followed by some terse, crisp speeches, delivered only by members thoroughly con versant with the topics on which they spoke [green practical moment-either a further stage of some im portant bill or the enthusiastic passing of some drastic resolution [Laughter.]"

As Lord Roseneny proceeded with his speech, which consisted wholly of remarks nearly as funny as those here quoted, the Englishmen who were under the spell of his funniness kept up their "laughter" all the time until one of them shouted, "Hear, hear!" after which they seem to have been unable to restrain themselves, for they both cheered and laughed like cockneys in a beer bout. When at last his lordship closed his speech the laughter was louder than the cheers, but the cheers were kept up longer than the

laughter. In this speech, which provoked the English men to laughter of the kind in which they or dinarily indulge when listening to speeches there was not any sentence or any word a which any level-headed American could have laughed without a serious effort or without tickling his own ribs. We believe that if any American had been invited to hear the speech he would have fallen asleep before his lord. ship got to the end of his second sentence, Some of our crack American speakers -not Jo CHOATS or Dr. CHAPPALLEN DEPEW-should go over to England and stay there for the purpose of giving Englishmen something to laugh at.

Question : Who is the best living poet in the English tongue? Auswer: Swinbunne, the Englishman, who holds a very good place among the second-class writers of the nostry of the English language. SWINDURNE is the author of a good deal of rubbish and rant as well as of some genuine high poetry. We have no living American poet who is his equal. or who can even shake a stick at him.

In the construction of submarine cables and ocean steamships, our country is far behind England, which leads the world. At this time an American company is laying a rable from Peru to Central America, which was made in England. At this time two great steamships for a new line between America and Australacia are on the stocks in an English shipperd. The English made the new deepsen cable between South America and Africa. We recently bought our two best Atlantic steamships in England. It is England that owns the most of the Atlantic cables and owns a large proportion of the Atlantic steamships. By her cable lines on the beds of the world's seas, and her commercial marine on these seas, the power and the wealth of England are immensely increased.

This country is wide awake a part of the time, but England never sleeps.

Ada Hehan. From the Philadelphia Times.

As fair as Dawn arrayed in gray and gold, when tripping lightly o'r a white-liceked ara, as can be a blue, foram-side, eilenty; Entlicing weary minds unto her fold—
to is that art of thine, hind mistress bold. It raising nature's mirror, for the free to loss on a sidese there becaminty.

And avenue, learn what's true can be'er grow old.

And will behind that art stands strong and clear Thy gracious, tender personally. Thy winnur smile of weed simplicity. Them open-handed heart that knows no fear: With such alturing charms what wonder then There open hands a rearms shat wonder then it it such alluring charms shat wonder them. To higher thoughts thou leades; minds of men Dowate Ropents.

FINANCE AND TARIFF.

While Cirveland and Carlisle are Publicly stling with One They are Probably Busy with the Other.

WARRINGTON, April 26,-As to the present policy of the Treasury concerning gold and onds, it can be said that it is the result of an understanding between the President and Secretary, which had the assent of the Cabinet

after much discussion. Mr. Carilsie would never have been accused of a lack of nerve in meeting the emergency had his explanation stood as he prepared it as an expression of his own views. Whatever to the cutting and slashing Mr. Cleveland gave

Mr. Carlisle's views and policy might not have satisfied everybody, but it would have left no uncertainty in the public mind. The course of action of the Treasury resulted from what followed the cutting and slashing of Carliste's explanation by the President, and after an amicable discussion at the Cabinet meeting The bond and gold question of the present coment runs necessarily into the tariff question of the near future. On the tariff policy of the Administration Mr. Wells and Mr. Atkin son have been here for some time at work They have had frequent conferences with Sec retary Carlisle, and they know what is Mr. Cleveland's will. They must find the way.

If there he no failure in present intention the Administration bill will proceed on independent lines, without much regard to platforms past declarations, or party ideas at any time The bill will put a duty on sugar-say one cent a pound-at the same time cutting effectually the present sugar bounty; it will reduce duty on steel and iron considerably; free raw material will be the fact generally. There will be free wool, low duties on home-made articles largely consumed in America; there will be little or no reduction on luxuries, and so on.

Mr. Cleveland thinks with a tariff of this kind and with the most rigid economy in legisation, with cutting down to bedrock in pension -which he is keeping hard in view in appointments for handling pension details-with the growing internal revenue, whiskey in particular, with lopping off to the last degree rive and harbor and other appropriations which have been conspicuous in the action of the billion Congresses, and specially with the resolute use of the veto power, to which he pledges himself: with all these and many other kindred considerations woven into one solid policy. Mr. Cleveland thinks he sees his way

Should there be a deficiency in the revenue the idea will be to issue three per cent. Treasury notes. Supplemental to all this, as policy in legislation, a no less rigidly econom ical administrative policy is to be observed in all the departments. As great a rolume as possible is to be made to flow into the Treasury and as small a volume as possi

If Congress is obedient, and if Mr. Cleveland has his way, he is confident the two endsrevenue and expenditure-can be made to meet, whatever happens to labor and capital.

But there's Congress-especially there's the Senate. The cooperation, at any rate, then the submissiveness, is counted on in the Administration rlan. The success Mr. Cleveland has had in insuring acquiescence when ever that was all that was wanted, and cooperation wherever that was needed, does not per mit him to doubt his success in the future. To grease the wheels the great volume of patronage is now withheld for use wheneve and wherever it will do the most good.

The labors of Mr. Wells and Mr. Atkinson are at present on the Tariff bill, which will be only a part, and an important part, it is true, of the general whole under the title of the Presi-

THE OFFICES.

How the Situation Is Now.

WASHINGTON, April 20.-Within the last few days applicants for office and their backers, including officials, and all other persons, from highest to lowest, have been told that it is the Prosident's will that they come with informs tion that he can rely on as to what will be the action of representatives from quarters where the offices are to be filled on measures important to the Administration. The President does not propose to pay for goods to be de-Whenever he departs from this rule the security for delivery in future must be un-

questionable. This is business, and according to the rules of square dealing," said a Democrat with a large constituency in the West. "Perhans the terms will make the goods too costly, though,

While the average man in the party stands a poor chance of obtaining anything on even good security, there are others who obtain what they want on the asking, accompanied by promises. There are others still whose friends and relatives have had Presidential favors of value conferred upon them withou asking for them. From present appearances. the President has made no serious mistake in either demanding security for the future or in acting without requiring any. Mr. Cleveland is gaining great credit for penetration and boldness.

There is a class of ordinarily influential Dem ocrats who heretofore have never hesitated to walk up boldly and say what they wanted, bu who, since March 4, have adopted the roundabout plan of attempting to get things. For example, a Senator all right with Secretary Lamont, who would do almost anything in the world for the Senator, sees the Secretary of War frequently, but seldom sees the President. The result has been that a number of minor places in the department have been or are to be illed with the Senator's friends. The Senato and others like him are careful not to be found for any one. When one asks for such favors it is with the knowledge that the condition will be on the cash basis; gold only, and not even bonds payable in gold.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

All four of the British Australian colonists have Scotchman at the head of their Government. Over a hundred new telegraph offices were opened i India during the first three months of this year Fran Cosina Wagner is recovering well from the stroke of apoplexy she received some three weeks ago. she was still very feeble at last reports, but she bas s splend d constitution, and the doctors look for a com-

plets recovery.

The Presbyterian minister of Ecclefechan, Carlyle's native place, excused himself recently for not sending in a report on "the religion and morals" of his parish-ioners on the ground that "there is neither religion nor marale in the district."

Eight hundred plans pilgrims left Paris for Jerusa lem two weeks ago. They started in a special train, and will make the gilgrimage in comfortable style throughout. Cardinal Lagguiters, the Bishop of Liege, and a number of other prelates are of the party. Turkish newspapers have received the Sultan's per-mission to reconstructed publication in the morning. Orders that all journals should be afternoon lastes were recently issued, because, it was surmised, morn

ing sauce required the press couser to arise too carly or else alt up too late.

Those unhappy non-entires with whom the maidservant question is an ever present horror, will learn with mingled feetings of a donestic incident in South Africa, tiem Jonibert, the Foor leader, told on a visit to the United states of a cook who left his service sud-denly without giving netice and without waiting to be

denty without grids not entered the kitchen and carried of the cash amost beneath the syes of her naturalised of the cash amost beneath the syes of her naturalised interest.

The eclipse of the sun which occurred on April 16 was, according to the British Chromological and Astronomical Association, a recurrence after a long cycle of clipses of one which took place in 850 B.C. On that the contraction in the was a tomult in Ninavah beneath there was a tomult in Ninavah beneath there was a tomult in Ninavah beneath the contraction there was a tomult in Ninavah beneath the contraction there was a tomult in Ninavah beneath the contraction there was a tomult in Ninavah beneath the contraction of the cash of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the cash of aurient occasion there was a tomult in Nineveh because of the sun s face being darkened, and Shalminuser li took possession of the throne, the people believing the gods more displanted with its then occu-pant. The story is told on an obelisk in the British

A novel kind of as in ile was practised in a German town the other day. A man atruggling along buder a heavy burden suction r stumbled and crashed through a plate glass store wondow. The proprietor of the store demanded particul. The porter said ne nad no money. Passers by advised that he be searched. A thousand mark note was found on him, which he said, belonged to his employer. The storekeeper however, belonged to his employer. The storekeeper however, and handed sine issuadred marks change to the porter, who went away awearing and protesting. A little later the storekeeper discovered the thousand mark note before thousands of even poorer laborers from canthe was spurious.

A NOVEL REASON

For the Break Down of the Republican O.

ganiantion in New York City. The recuting Committee of Three, appointed by the Chairman of the Republican County Committee on the 21st lust to secure superiptions for permanent he rublican headquarters, has made no progress. members have not been able either to secure head queriers or to get any cash toward the expense of renting a proper place. A Republican who holds a good Custom House office, not protected by civil services rules, and which he expects to lose as soon as a Democratic Collector is appointed, said resterday, "The haven't made any headway, and I hope they won't. It they did, the last chance of the Republicans of New York ever amounting to suything would be shuffed out for good. Do you know what I think about all this headquarters business? You need not ask me. I will tell you. It has brought us where we are."

Then he went on to say: "You know the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Mecca of the Republicans.

the havecaus call it that's the cause of more than her

of our troubles. You know what a splended place it is marble, with panels and freecoes, a high colling the barroom near by, uniformed call boys always in attend ance, steam heat, and scientific ventilation. You do: "Well, then, you know the soft, downy, loxurious plush sofas on both sides of the corridor. Upon these for years back, Tom Piatt, Lew Payn, Henry Burleigh, Jaka Patterson, Frank Hiscork, Chet Cole, George Erwin, John Knapp, Charley Hackett, Fred Gibbs, and Clarence Meade have been accustomed to sit and talk over old times during a campaign Many a good loke has been cracked and many an interesting anendots parrated there, but the trouble is that lassitude is not conducive to political hustling. The Republican leaders have acquired that tired feeling at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They have waited for things to come their way, They have coased to strive and stopped struggling, and while they have been exchanging tokes in the corridor and holding down the plash sofas to the marble floor the Democrate have been taking away their best workers. I tell you the sitting around policy has coat the Rapublican party in New York a heap of votes. It has thrown the whole burden of the light on the rank and file. It has made the leaders so comfortable that they have become listless and this accounts for most of the troubles under which the Republican organization in New York suffers to-day. And now they want an entire headquarters with a corridor on every floor and plush sofas in every corridor, so that the rank and file may sit around, look wise and do nothing, just the same as the big bugs! I hope it won't go through. If it does it is the last of us. We may as well pack up our gripsacks and move to Vermont or Pennsylvania if we tope to win as Republicans.

No good will come of such beadquarters business It is nonsense. To win in politics, against such enemies as the Democrats are, when they wrought up, you must hustle for all you are worth. You can't win sitting round. This brings back to my mind the story of a year ago. Two newsboys who sold papers about the trand Central Depet made a good baul of dimes and nickels when the delegates left New York for the Democratic Convention in Albany. Two months later, on April 27, the delegates to the rival political convention left the same station for Albany. The boys were on hand early, to be ready for the harvest, but their profits were small. 'That's strange, Mike,' said one of the newsboys to the other, after the train had left, 'What a difference there is between politicians!' 'Politicians,' answered Michael, with contempt, 'Them last ain't politiciana. They're Republicana."

KUN BEAMS.

-Robert Graves, for many years the best known caterer at Wilmington, Del., and the officially recognized leader of colored society in that place, died the other day with the reputation of having amassed the largest fortune of any colored man in Delaware. Four professed heirs have turned up demanding the estate. and have hired three lawyers to press their claims. As yet, however, little or nothing of the decedent's estate has been found.

-An inquiry directed to twenty-nine small cities from Maine to Texas, having their electric street lamps provided and maintained by private corpora-tions, shows that the average annual cost per lamp to the cities is \$100.01. A similar inquiry directed to twenty-three small cities that own and run their own electric street amps shows that the average annual cost per lamp to those cities is \$65.04. In the latter case several of the cities obtain considerable income from lamps supplied to private persons.

-Capt. S. B. Bayles, who died the other day at Wilmington, Del., aged 75, had many interesting memories of slavery days. He narrowly escaped imprison-ment in Virginia once when local officers, on examining his lumber laten vessel about to leave port, liter ally found a nigger in the woodpile. There was constructed in the heart of the deckload of lumber a neat little pen where an escaping slave was f und concealed Capt Bayles lived to carry a bentical of gurpowder for the Barnside expedition against Beaufort. s. C., and after the close of the war to serve on the Wil mington police force.

-There is a man in this town who is over 50 years old and he looks 55. His face is smooth, his eye clear, and not a hair is white. It is true, he lives a quiet life and his pursuits are sedentary, but he attributes the continuation of youth to five minute haps. "I culti-vated the habit of sleeping, off hand, when I was a youngster," he says, "and have kept it up ever since. don't go to hed or lie down when I want a nap, but as soon as I feel drewsy I put my elbow on the back of my chair, rest my head on my hand, and go off, sound, for five minutes. When I wake up I am in drai-rate trim again. I've got so used to that way of napping that if I ile down I am wide awake in an Instant.

-Paul Neuman, so distinguished as a leader of the royalises in the Sandwich Islands, has a brother Ru oloh who is nearly as conspicuous as a business man known man in the far Northwest, though Neuman's empire is chiefly confined to the shore, while Healy's sway is recognised on land and sea since. Neuman passes the summer in Alaska, living a laborious and abstemious life, but in San Francisco he is a haunter of clubs and a leader of gay society. The brothers New man are licbrews, with all the business capability of their race and a popularity that defice gentile prejudice and makes them welcome to all sorts of men.

-Legal delays are as nothing to the delays of publishers. If the publisher pays on the acceptance of a manscript the author does not care so much, though be naturally wishes to see his book in the shop windows who sells magazine articles or a novel that is to be paid for on publication occasionally resigns all hope of living to see it in print. One firm in New York has owed a writer for an article over eleven years, and another firm has not yet paid for a book that was ordered and the manuscript delivered five years ago In Europe the courts have decided that an author is entitled to his money during life, and that two years is long enough to wait for it. -Nature in the suburbs stubbornly resists the en-

croachments of this town, and less than half a mile beyond the city limits the number of shy, wild cresures, especially birds, is considerable. Cranes are seen occasionally in wet woodlands just northeast of the line, and hawks of all sizes are comparatively plentiful Rabbits are seen now and then, and they cross roads hat are lighted with street lamps. The red soutred is gray squirrel, so interesting a feature of Central Park, is es often seen. According to a rural tradition these two varieties of squirrels cannot long inhabit the same region, as one exterminates the other by means of a highly effective mode of strategy.

-Artists know, if others do not, that there are states of the atmosphere which soften outlines when they do not conceal them. That is one reason why they like the noist, silvery air of Holland and the gray of site of he coast, is brighter and drier, but occasionally, this time of year, the air and son seem to play tricks with the eye. On a recent day when the say was over-cast and the air chill and humid, giving an impression of thickness that would make objects invisible at distance of two miles, it was noticed that from the B per windows of the tall office buildings the hills about Paterson and the Navesink Highlands were as planty to be seen as in the sharpest Getober sunligh detail was blurred, and the bills appeared as masses of gray-blue, as the painter likes to see them

-Americans are getting more and more into the habit of dining at a table dibbte. It offers a robof from the anxieties of housekeeping, the plague of servants and the deadly monotony of boarding-ti-units cookery. Besides, it is interesting to see the p these places—the freest, gayest crowd to be found in the metropolis. On a recent afternion a Turkish of the cial in full uniform, a noted plantst. a tist or two, and a little company of new spaper it were seen in one of these restaurants. The service is apt to be slow, but there is a delighted air of country and freedom from care among the pieces who sip their oblic wins from bottles with deceptive bottoms. and French laber, as if it were nester. The cooking is almost always better than at American houses of the same class, and the waiters are satisfied with a modest tip.

-One charm of the anthrecke coal region of Penn-"One charm of the anthractic coal region of Panasylvania has almost disappeared, and that is the cuts fortable and even pittersone by shautr of the Irish miner. The best of these work well chinks' from the weather, and which their flattened logs were white washed and spoties. The thou was president until it was nearly as white as the scale. (In one side was a great frequence, with a large grate piled high with perhaps a hundred panals of glowing anthractic. Write kied old Irish woman, in the swittest of starched caps, and in from of the grate a mitting stors blue woollen stockning. To the tiny breaks boys coming home on stockings. To the tiny breaker boys coming boths on winter sights after a hard day's work these shantles. with their heerful free, were we come resting places where the might stand in trust of the fire introduced white black streams ran in m meir grimy boots of the shining floor. The shantles bays given nlace to formal tenements, and the Iriah miners are relreating